

Persons wishing to be served with the TELEGRAPH, should send their names and address to our office, where notice of our office and desired changes should be left. Hour of publication three o'clock, p. m. Advertisements must be sent in by twelve o'clock, m.

## PRIDE OF BIRTH.

In every country, from the beginning of the world to the present time, there has existed among men a disposition to ascribe peculiar merit to certain families, and a belief that it does not die with its first possessor, but descends to his posterity. In ancient times, men who distinguished themselves in battle or in council received titles of nobility. Some, who had power to do so, assumed them without consulting others; and, after their death, their families inherited their honors. In this manner, noble families first arose; lapse of time confirmed their rights, and they were ever after considered superior to those of their fellow mortals who had been less fortunate in their ancestry. The institution of titles of nobility was fostered by monarchical governments, which, indeed, derive from it all their strength—and thus, from their mutual dependence, the evil has been perpetuated.

In order to see more clearly the folly of such distinctions among men, we need only consider the capricious laws by which the descent of titles is governed. The father has not the privilege of choosing which of his children shall represent him after his death; but the law, disregarding all differences of character and intellect, regulates the descent according to the whims of the law-givers. However ridiculous hereditary nobility may be, it is clearly necessary to the existence of a monarchy. We cannot, therefore, expect it to be abolished in such a government; and when the people of the old despotisms of Europe shall make up their minds to destroy the one, the other must die in its company. The great changes which have taken place in France prove this. But if pride of ancestry is absurd even in a monarchy, how supremely ridiculous is it in a republic like ours. Our form of government does not require nobility to sustain it. No such class is recognized by our Constitution. We have no privileged order to stand between the Executive and the people, to act as a check upon the despotism of the one, and to resist the bold encroachments of the other. Here we uphold the doctrine which Nature teaches, that "all men are equal." Should not the law of descent work both ways? Should we not as justly assume that a man inherits all his father's bad qualities as that he inherits all his good ones? And do we find, in our observations of men, that such is the case? Assuredly not. If, then, the rule fail in the one case, it must in the other. And, as we know that the son of a bad man is not, necessarily, bad, so we find that the son of a man distinguished for pure morality, or a powerful mind, is not, of necessity, moral or intellectual. It has even been remarked that great men's children are commonly below the ordinary level. And what is the reason of this? Not that they are naturally more deficient in intellect than others; but because of this ruinous pride of birth, which does more to retard the advancement of many of our youth than almost any other cause. They seem to think that the glory of their parents is enough for the whole family—that it is "a possession to eternity;" and, led away by this idea, they make no exertion for personal improvement, and sink into insignificance.

It was well said by a distinguished Englishman, who was an illustrious proof of the truth of our observations, that "if a man depend upon the glory of his ancestors, the best part of him is in the grave." It is, indeed, true that, when we make no efforts for our own advancement, we die premature deaths, and are buried in the tombs of our fathers. We do not mean by this that a man should have no honest pride in the worth of relatives and friends; but let him not have such pride as will cause him to stand idle, and allow his whole existence to be swallowed up in theirs. And, on the other hand, if a man's ancestors have not done him honor, or have even disgraced him—in the opinion of the world—let him not be discouraged thereby; but let him press on, and coin for himself a name, the more glorious that it is all his own.

Napoleon, whose clear mind saw the folly of family pride, and who was justly prouder of himself than of his race, when a silly friend attempted to prove him of royal descent, wrote to him to stop his researches, and told him he was "the first of his family." Not depending upon his ancestors for fame, he gained for himself a higher name than all of titled Europe could boast.

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we are sure all trouble will be soon forgotten, when trees, and flowers, and bonnets, and ribbons, and pure hearts, shall all flutter with pride, and joy, and gladness, as the genial zephyrs of spring shall play around us, and the glory of the heavens shall appear in the beautiful firmament above.

## THE PATENT OFFICE BUILDING AND THE NEW COMMISSIONER.

On the accession of the present Commissioner of Public Buildings to office, in compliance with the instructions of the Secretary of the Interior, a committee of three architects, viz: Messrs. W. P. Elliott, J. C. Harkness, and Wm. Birch, were appointed to examine the work at the Patent Office Building, and to report relative to its progress and condition, describing the quality of the materials, stating whether more or less than necessary has been used, whether there has been any deviation from the approved original design, whether abuses of any kind exist, &c. We understand that this committee are actively engaged in the discharge of their duties; but we are not informed as to the time at which they will be prepared to make their report.

We are of course not competent to give an opinion upon the subjects of their inquiry, but have been assured by those who are well skilled in bricklaying, stone-cutting, and masonry, that the mechanics employed here have executed much of their work in such a manner as to reflect great credit upon their skill and faithfulness. We have indeed heard the remark made, that considerable portions of it will compare favorably with the very best specimens of such handicraft in our entire country.

There have of late been some changes made in the employees at this building. We have heretofore noted the substitution of Peter Hepburn for Peter Havenner, as superintendent of the bricklaying. Since then, Wm. Birch has taken the place of Wm. Morrow, as superintendent of the stone-work; and J. T. Mudd has superseded F. Brooks as superintendent of the laborers. John P. Ingle has been appointed to the place of clerk to the commissioner, lately occupied by Mr. Mudd.

## ONE AND TWO CENTS.

The People's Paper, at Louisville, has changed hands. It is now called the Daily Gazette, and is conducted by J. B. Marshall and Walter G. Overton. The price is changed from one to two cents per copy, and the editors intimate that the population and business of Louisville do not authorize the publication of a paper at the former price. How few persons seem to understand this. In large commercial cities a cent paper sometimes receives in one day two or three hundred dollars' worth of cash advertisements. Profit on the sale there is not desired. Where such extent of patronage is impossible, profit from both sources is essential.

## THE EBERBACH CHILDREN.

We learned that this juvenile troupe have today departed for Baltimore, where they will tomorrow night give a public concert, at the request of the famous Germania Band.

These young artists well deserve the popularity they have acquired. Their excellent progress in music, and especially in vocal music, is beyond all that could be expected of children of their ages respectively, and their modesty and tractability are commendable in the highest degree. We wish them the success they so much merit, and have no doubt they will gratify the lovers of music in our sister city.

## A BAD FINGER.—A boatman, in unloading

at the canal the other day, threw a pretty heavy stick of wood upon the bank, and without looking after it to see that it kept its place, stopped to pick up another; but lo! the first one came down with such force upon the fore-finger of his right hand as to make it look as much like any thing else in the world as its mate on the other side. He embraced the right hand pretty firmly with the left, and went along up 12th street with a very poor appreciation of the beauties of that pleasant promenade, and, on reaching the office of Dr. Butt, asked that gentleman what he thought had better be done with the injured member. The doctor advised him to throw it away, and, to enable him to do so, very promptly cut it off and dressed the stump. At latest accounts the man had his maimed hand in a sling, and said he thought he was doing pretty well.

ALEXANDRIA, VA.—We learn from the Gazette that the contractor commenced, on Saturday last, laying the rails of the Orange and Alexandria railroad, on Union street. The tunnel on Wilke's street is proceeded on with vigor, and will soon be completed.

THE CLAY FESTIVAL at New York on Saturday evening was one of the most brilliant affairs of the kind that ever took place in that city. About five hundred persons sat down to dinner; and after the cloth was removed, Messrs. Willis Hall, Joseph L. White, and N. B. Blunt, General Mathew, George Cornell, and others, made very happy and very eloquent speeches. The enthusiasm that was manifested is said to have been of the deepest and most fervid character.

A DOG IN A BAD WAY.—A countryman, in starting from market last Saturday, tied his dog inside his wagon, but the sagacious animal, preferring to look upon all the wonderful city sights, leaped over the side, and was in a state of very anxious suspense until his innocent master was admonished by the people on the side-walks of poor Tobie's perilous situation. He immediately relieved him, apologies were made on both sides, and Tobie was permitted, as a respectable dog should be, to trot along between the hind wheels.

A HEAVY SWINDLE.—Strangers, who make lofty pretensions, are very often successful in their designs on our plain republicans, or even tempted into rascality by our gullibility. We learn from Pennsylvania papers that a man named David Leaman, engaged in the milling business, near New Holland, Lancaster county, after buying a large amount of grain and flour on credit, and converting it into cash, suddenly left for "parts unknown," last week, leaving his creditors to whistle for their money. The amount of his swindling operations has been estimated at from \$15,000 to \$20,000. He had lately purchased a mill property, for which he promised to pay on the first of this month.

## CITY WATCH-HOUSE.

Twelve or fourteen gentlemen of color were caught gambling somewhere on the Island on Saturday night. They were yesterday morning discharged by Squire Goddard, after being reprimanded and made to pay \$1.50 each, and some of them the addition of \$5 fine.

Four white men were also taken up as vagrants. The weather was inclement last night, and these poor wretches found shelter, and avoided the clutches of the watchmen.

THE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION met at the Smithsonian Institute on Saturday, at four o'clock, p. m. Mr. J. R. Wilson presided.

Mr. Wright concluded his able and very instructive lecture on the "Department and Manners of Teachers and Scholars."

Mr. Richards made some remarks in reply to Mr. Woodbury's criticism of his lecture on "School Government."

The subject was further debated by Messrs. Woodbury and Thompson, and then the consideration of it was postponed until the next meeting.

The Association, after doing some other business, adjourned to Saturday, the 26th inst., at four o'clock, p. m.

WASHINGTON INFIRMARY.—We understand that the Rev. Dr. Butler, of Trinity church, and his coadjutor, the Rev. Mr. Kerr, in compliance with the invitation of the Faculty, conduct religious exercises in the chapel of the infirmary every Sunday, at 3 o'clock, p. m. They also visit the patients semi-weekly; Dr. Butler on Tuesday afternoon, and Mr. Kerr on Friday afternoon.

SERMONS.—The plan, divisions, and subdivisions, are important: a sermon should not be without them, any more than a coat should be made without its sutures. In both, however, good taste suggests the most skillful attempts at concealment.

THE VIEW OF WASHINGTON CITY, and its architectural adornments, published by CASIMIR BOIS, and for sale in all our bookstores, should ornament the wall of every house in the city, and should be purchased by every visitor who may desire on returning to his home to give to his neighbors a correct notion of Washington and its magnificence. It is an instructive and very beautiful picture.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.—We have received from Messrs. TAYLOR & MARY No. 27 of the "Dictionary of Mechanics, Engine Work, and Engineering," from the press of D. Appleton & Co., New York; No. 4 of the first volume of "Appleton's Mechanics Magazine and Engineers' Journal." These works are well gotten up, and illustrated by means of well-executed engravings.

The parade of the Coachmakers, Wheelwrights, and Blacksmiths did not take place this morning, as appointed. We presume it has only been deferred to a better time.

We refer to the announcement of the organization of a society of Journeymen Carpenters.

## LATE FROM HAYTI.

The steamship El Dorado, Capt. Wright, arrived at New York on Saturday morning from Chagres. She left that port on the evening of the 3d instant, and in forty-eight hours made the island of Jamaica, but, being evening, did not get a pilot till next morning. She left Kingston on the morning of the 6th instant.

The ship Adrian, Scott, arrived at Panama on the 29th March, sixty-four days from San Francisco, with 140 passengers. The ship Ascutney, Weeks, arrived on the 28th March, sixty-three days from San Francisco, with 180 passengers. The brig Christians, Watson, arrived on the same day, forty-three days from San Francisco, with 170 passengers. The ship Mary Waterman, Higgins, arrived on the 26th March at Panama, forty days from San Francisco, with 170 passengers.

The ship Olive Branch left San Francisco for Panama, a week after the Adrian, and was entering the latter place as the Adrian arrived. The New York Herald has received by the E. D. files of the Kingston (Jamaica) Journal to the 6th inst. That paper of the 4th contains the following:

The Haytian schooner Rosette, Capt. Johnbar, which arrived yesterday, in three days from Jeremie, reports that about fifteen days ago Juan Baptiste Frances, the Minister of Justice, under the Emperor Souleouque, was, with seven other persons of high standing—all of them black—publicly shot near Port au Prince, by order of the Emperor. The charge against them, and for which they suffered, was for having been concerned in a conspiracy against the present government of Hayti.

General Maximilian Semilli was still in prison, where he had been confined for upwards of two years, the Emperor not appearing inclined to shoot him, because of his influence over the black population, who, it appears, are opposed to the government of Hayti, which had been always republican, but which is now turned into one of despotism by the assumption of Souleouque of the title and functions of Emperor.

The U. S. steamer of war Saranac had left Port au Prince for the Spanish part of the island, for the purpose, it is said, of taking from Santo Domingo the commissioners appointed by that Government to treat with those of Hayti for the recognition of the independence of the Spanish Government. It appears that the presence of two American vessels of war in the waters of Port au Prince, and also the presence of Mr. Walsh, a person sent out by the U. S. Government to oblige Souleouque, as it is said, to recognize the independence of the eastern part of the island, has had some effect upon his majesty's determination, and together with the interference of the several foreign Consuls in the matter, and who, it seems, are determined to effect a treaty of peace between the two conflicting parties, will probably establish peace between the French and Spanish inhabitants of the island.

A SERIOUS IMPUTATION.—The following is directed against somebody by the Harrisburg Democratic Union:

"The plan of some of the sharks congregated about Harrisburg, to fleece a gentleman of thirty or forty thousand dollars, has blown up, and the operators left to pursue some other game. The gentleman attempted to be swindled has had a bill before the legislature during the entire session, and was told that it could not be passed unless the above sum was paid."

HENRY CLAY.—Saturday last was the birthday of Henry Clay, when he completed his seventy-fifth year.

The citizens of Georgia have, at different times, sent through the American Colonization Society five hundred and fifty-one colored people to Liberia.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

Expressly for this paper.

BALTIMORE, April 14.—2½ p. m. The northern market is unchanged.

There is a heavy snow-storm raging at Delaware Breakwater.

Baltimore Howard street flour, \$4.50. Corn 62 cents.

NEWS BY THIS MORNING'S MAILS. PITTSBURGH, April 10.—The ex-Mayor was convicted to-day of riot and misdemeanor while in office, and was sentenced to five months imprisonment, besides paying a fine of \$5,000. Before the judge sentenced him, Mr. Barker harangued a large crowd from the Court-house steps, abusing the judges and lawyers without stint. His friends now promise to make him sheriff.

LOUISVILLE, April 10.—Jenny Lind will hasten to New York, and forego many of her expected appearances in the cities of the West. She will commence her farewell concerts in New York on Monday the 6th of May, the week of religious anniversaries, and then at the request of a large number of clergymen who design to be in New York at that time.

CINCINNATI, April 11.—General Scott declined the dinner tendered him by a large number of our most distinguished citizens. He said he had not accepted such an invitation for a great many years, and did not think he ever should again. He still remains in the city, not having yet selected a site for a military asylum. The farm of General Harrison, at North Bend, is spoken of as the most desirable location.

UTICA, April 11.—The common council, this evening, disbanded the fire department. There is great excitement among the rowdies of the department, and the better class of firemen agree with the action of the council. A new department will be organized on the Boston plan.

St. Louis, April 9.—Col. Thos. H. Benton delivered a speech this evening to a large concourse of people. His friends received him with a loud shout of welcome. He denounced the anti-Bentonites in the severest terms, and said he had gone over, body and soul, to the Whigs, and that a portion of the Democratic party who had stood by him would fight the Whigs and anti-Bentonites men combined. He said that those who had deserted the Democratic party were for office, and never came back, and he instanced Aaron Burr and Henry Clay as two memorable examples. Col. Benton said that the fight for the redemption of Missouri had to commence then and there, in St. Louis. They had to go into the contest, heart and soul, and whether victorious or not, would fight it out to the end. It was a bitter contest; but whether conquerors or defeated, the proper course was to fight on boldly and fearlessly. He enlisted to the end.

St. Louis, April 11.—Steamboat Sunk.—The Anthony Wayne, from Council Bluffs, with a full load, sunk near here, and is a total loss. The four market is rather dull, without alteration in price. Mess pork is worth \$12.50 per bbl. Bacon is in steady demand at \$4.50 per cwt. for shoulders, and 7c. for sides, ribs cut. Lard is selling at \$4.40. The river is rising. Freight to New Orleans are plenty, and taken at 40c. per bbl. for flour, and 60c. for pork.

CINCINNATI, April 11.—Unfavorable advices from New Orleans have dampened the demand for pork and bacon. 900 bbls. of prime lard have been sold at 8c., and 600 kegs at 8½c.

CHARLESTON, April 12.—The Isabel, from Havana, arrived to-day. Sugar is firm and in active demand. New yellows have advanced a quarter. Sales of first quality Coffee at 8½¢ per cent, and middling at 7½¢.

The brig Suvarine, and schooner Pocahontas, from New York, had arrived at Key West. The Isabel sailed to-day for New York. Havana was healthy—news unimportant.

CONNECTICUT ELECTION.—Mr. Foster probably the Governor Elect.—Mr. La Fayette S. Foster, the Whig candidate for Governor of Connecticut, will probably be elected to that office by the Legislature, as there is no choice by the people, and the returns of members elected being in favor of a Whig majority in joint ballot over Democrats and Abolitionists.

Mr. Foster is a prominent lawyer of Norwich, and has once, certainly, and several times, been believed, represented town in the Legislature; he was chosen Speaker of the House of Representatives at one session. He is about forty years of age, and is a gentleman of fair talents. He married the seventh daughter of the late Judge Lammam, U. S. Senator from Connecticut from 1819 to 1825.

On Thursday evening, April 10th, by the Rev. Mr. Morgan, Mr. THOMAS W. SNARE, of England, to Miss MARY A. FRICK, of this city.

On Tuesday evening, the 11th February, by the Rev. Mr. Tillingham, Mr. CHARLES ALLEN, to Mrs. MARY E. BAGGETT, both of Georgetown.

MARRIAGES. On Thursday evening, April 10th, by the Rev. Mr. Morgan, Mr. THOMAS W. SNARE, of England, to Miss MARY A. FRICK, of this city.

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CARPENTERS' ATTENTION! A meeting of the Association will be held in the Council Room on Tuesday evening, the 16th instant, at halfpast seven o'clock, and all who wish, by combined action, to advance the interests of labor, and prove worthy their calling as Carpenters, are earnestly invited to attend.

WM. R. WOODWARD, Secretary pro tem.

## SHIRTS: SHIRTS: SHIRTS!

WM. H. FAULKNER'S. New style Shirt Manufacturing, Penn. Avenue, South side, between Third and Fourth-and-a-half streets, opposite U. S. Hotel, sign of the SUEDE.

THE only place in Washington where a first-rate fitting Shirt can be obtained. Shirts made of the best materials and workmanship, and warranted to fit, always on hand, and all who wish, by combined action, to advance the interests of labor, and prove worthy their calling as Carpenters, are earnestly invited to attend.

WM. R. WOODWARD, Secretary pro tem.

A CARD. Washington, April 14, 1851.

To the Editors of the Telegraph: GENTLEMEN: Owing to the notoriety given by you, which you kindly state could not be avoided, to a street difficulty between myself and a certain individual, I deem it my duty to state that the kind indulgence of the public in regard to that affair, that unfortunate man succeeded in obtaining my pecuniary confidence to the amount of several hundred dollars, at a time that he had neither friends nor money, relying upon his intended sincerity of purpose, and aware that he had a large family; but when I requested a settlement, a denial of his indebtedness to me was my reward. I state these facts so that my friends may be apprized of the cause of the street encounter between myself and so confirmed a ruffian as William Clark has proven himself towards your obedient and humble servant.

OWEN CONNOLLY. In confirmation of this, I am prepared to exhibit judgments against him, on my endorsement, for furniture, clothing, and dry goods for his family use, and an open account for cash for marketing purposes.

O. C. ap 14-1t

## Commercial.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

BALTIMORE, April 12—p. m. Sales today of 400 bbls Howard Street Flour at \$4.50. We hear of no sales of City Mills Flour. There are but few holders who are willing to sell at present prices. The last sales were at 4.50¼—American.

## NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, April 12—6 p. m. Stocks firm—sales of U. S. 6's, 1867, at 116½; New Loan 122; Penna. 5's 93½; Canton 73½.

Flour closed firm—sales of 5000 bbls at \$4.50 for common straight brands; \$4.75-4.87½ for Southern, and \$4.94-5 for Genesee. Rye Flour \$3.37-3.44. Corn Meal \$2.23-2.25.

Wheat steady. Sales of 2000 bushels prime white at 115 cts; sales of red at 98½-103. Corn active, sales of 7000 bushels at 62½-63 cts. Oats 48-50 cts. Rye, 74-75 cts.

Provisions firm. Sales of new mess pork at \$15.25, and prime at \$17.75. Sales of lard, in kegs, at 8½-8½¢. Groceries are unchanged. Rice in active demand at previous rates.

Sales today of 1000 bales of cotton at ¼ cent decline; Upland 11c. The sales of the week amount to 17,000 bales.

Whisky 23½-24½ cts in bbls.

## THE OCEAN STEAMERS.

Days of sailing to and from the United States.

FROM LIVERPOOL. AMERICA, Shannon, from Boston - - - April 5 PACIFIC, Nya, for New York - - - April 9

FROM LIVERPOOL. ARCTIC, Luce, from New York - - - April 9 CANADA, Harrison, from Boston - - - April 10 BALTO, Conestock, from New York - - - April 10

FROM BREMEN. HERMAN, Crampton, from New York - - - April 18 WASHINGTON, Eloy, - - - March 21

FOR CHAGRES. UNION, Ruda, - - - April 8 NORTH AMERICA, Blithed, - - - April 11

GEORGIA, Porter, - - - April 11 EMPIRE CITY, Wilson, - - - April 13

TO OUR CITY READERS.

We cannot resist the temptation to insert the latest possible issue of telegraphic news; and it will therefore be of our power to have the paper served in the Departments before three o'clock. Those who prefer it can be served at their houses, and we shall carefully note any such changes as may be requested.

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